

THIRD PARTY FOR HEARST MEN

HEARST CHIEF DELEGATE FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

Postons Are Failures, He Finds, and This Time There Won't Be Any—John Temple Graves Put Up for District Delegate in the Tenth, but Heated.

The Hearst State convention was held in Carnegie Hall last evening, declared for a third party and named those delegates and alternates at large:

Delegates at Large—WILLIAM R. HEARST of New York, HENRY A. POWELL of Kings, HERBEN R. VON of Steuben, C. H. W. AUBEL of Erie.

Alternates at Large—PATRICK H. MURRAY of Albany, MAURICE BLOCK of Albany, FRANK H. STEVENS of Nassau, OLIVER BROWER of Monticomey.

The slate had Alfred J. Boulton for a delegate, but the Brooklyn members of the committee on delegates insisted on Powell, who is chairman of the Kings county organization, and Boulton was consoled by being named an elector at large.

The convention adopted this platform: We, independent citizens of the State of New York, are sending delegates to a national convention of the Independence party with instructions to nominate absolutely independent of all other political parties candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Our action is compelled by and expresses the universal contempt in which modern government is held, and our action is based upon a determination to wrest the conduct of public affairs from the hands of selfish interests, political tricksters and corrupt bosses and make the government, as the framers intended, an agency for the common good.

Our aim is just government, not mere government. Individual liberty and business prosperity are alike jeopardized by unnecessary governmental interference, which invariably results in favoritism, special privilege, inequality and business uncertainty.

Under this scheme of government, controlled by special interests, the natural resources of the country have become the subjects of private monopoly, labor has been denied employment and capital has been drawn from profitable investment, while the beneficiaries of privilege enjoy unjust tribute upon both labor and capital.

The Republican and Democratic parties are not only responsible for these conditions but are committed to their perpetuation. The country must look for the establishment of a new policy and a return to genuine popular government.

Equality of opportunity; the largest measure of individual liberty consistent with rights; effective control over interests which are distinctly public in their nature; the overthrow of the rule of special interests and the restoration of government by the majority exercised for the benefit of the whole community; these are the purposes to which our platform is pledged.

For our Independence party we declare the principles promulgated at the national convention of the Independence party in Chicago on Washington's Birthday, 1908.

At the time set for the opening of the convention there were not more than a score of delegates on the floor of the hall. Some of the seats which were reserved for the delegates were filled by women.

"Have you taken the suffragettes into your party?" one of Mr. Hearst's principal lieutenants was asked.

"Not by a damn sight," he replied, "but some of the delegates have given their tickets away to women, and as these women hold the coupons for the numbered seats they are occupying what can we do but let 'em stay?"

The Hearst people had expected an overwhelming rush to the convention, and in order to have things work smoothly tickets similar to those used at theatres were provided. By 9 o'clock the floor was fairly well filled and the proceedings opened.

The programme had been agreed upon and settled in the afternoon by Clarence J. Shearn, Max Ihmsen, Melvin G. Falliser, Charles E. Gehring and a few others.

Henry A. Powell was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Powell predicted that the convention would become famous as the first convention of the Independence party as a national party.

The usual committees were named and a recess was ordered for twenty minutes. The audience, however, didn't want a break to the meeting, and observing John Temple Graves sitting on the platform yelled "Graves! Graves!" His speech was mainly a eulogy of William R. Hearst, and some of his references to Hearst were taken to indicate that the leader of the Independence party will be the nominee for President.

Mr. Graves said that this wasn't the first convention of the Independence party since it became a national party. Alabama had held the first. Among other things Mr. Graves said:

This Independence League party has not only a platform that God is in it, it has a leader. [Applause.] I am sure neither platform nor policy is successful unless in the providence of God there is given to every platform a chosen leader who will carry it to the promised land of good government and popular liberty.

When Theodore Roosevelt was compelled to move toward the Northwest in his crusade against the Northern Securities Company and follow it subsequently in his fight against the predatory wealth of the land, he owed his inspiration to the heart and brain of William Randolph Hearst. [Applause.]

Just before the committee on permanent organization reported Mr. Hearst entered the hall and took a seat on the floor of the convention a few rows from the platform. He was cheered for several minutes and with such persistency that he was obliged to leave his seat and ascend the platform to bow his acknowledgments. Mr. Powell announced that the convention had recommended Mr. Hearst as permanent chairman. The cheering broke out afresh, and when Mr. Hearst got a chance to be heard he said:

The members of this convention do not all know that I have been a most sullen and reluctant convert to fusion in times past and that I have argued strongly against it in the councils of the league. Fusion is merely a political adaptation of the Japanese custom of committing hara-kiri on the doorstep of strength, in standing, or at least in opportunity for the Independence League. There are three stages of fusion—fusion, confusion and diffusion.

New, my friends, either this Independence party movement is necessary or it is not. If it is not then let us go back into the old party and vote there as usual, and if it is necessary then let us not sacrifice our ultimate high aims and patriotic purposes for the false hope of a temporary success.

Every fusion means a loss in the future. We fuse with the Democrats

HOUSE LEADERS' NEW POLICY

THEY DECIDE TO ENACT SOME IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Republicans to Meet Tuesday Night to Agree on Vreeland Currency Bill, Anti-Trust Law Amendments and Bill to Restrict Injunction by U. S. Courts.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Republican leaders in the House of Representatives decided today to enact legislation that will restrict the powers of injunction by Federal courts and to pass the Vreeland emergency currency bill. Whether the Senate will agree to this legislative programme is problematical.

In any event it is apparent that Congress cannot get through with its business this month. Adjournment day will not come, it is predicted, until June 1, and possibly at a later date.

The first step in the direction of a realization of the plans of the House leaders will be taken Tuesday night, when the Republican membership of the House will meet in conference to consider the Vreeland bill. While the conference will be called primarily to take up the currency question the entire legislative programme as it was developed to-day will be considered.

To Speaker Cannon is given the credit for steering the legislative ship in the House from turbulent waters into a calm sea. For the first time in several weeks a definite legislative plan for the remainder of the session is in process of formation. It contemplates the enactment of the very measures about which there has been so much excitement during the last ten days.

A day or so ago a report was circulated that certain enthusiastic Roosevelt men in the House, led by Mr. Townsend of Michigan, intended to start an insurgent movement to adopt the legislative policies projected at Congress at Mulberry street.

Mr. Townsend was circulating a petition calling for a conference of Republican leaders on the anti-injunction bill, the bill amendatory of the anti-trust act and certain other measures. Speaker Cannon interposed no objection, but proposed a series of conferences. This idea has been adopted.

All signs point to the adoption of the Vreeland currency bill as the party measure Tuesday night by an overwhelming vote. This means that the bill will be passed by the House. Should the Committee on Banking and Currency defy the will of the majority as expressed in the matters said at once that he had taken the conference a motion was made on the floor discharging the committee from further consideration of the subject, or the emergency currency bill will be tacked on to a currency commission measure. Whatever the action of the committee it can in no way influence the final result.

The really interesting development of the day, foreshadowing in importance the decision of the leaders to "do something," was the evident determination of the Republicans in the House to amend the Sherman anti-trust law. This does not mean that the Civic Federation bill, which has been construed in certain quarters as legalizing the boycott and excepting organized labor from the terms of the anti-trust law as applied by the United States Supreme Court in its recent decision in the Danbury hat case, will be passed. It has few friends in the House, and it is understood that the Administration now disapproves of it. The Civic Federation bill is quite generally regarded as a pernicious piece of legislation, and it is charged that it would tend to disrupt business throughout the United States and bring about demoralization from the license of organized labor, which would be made possible under its provisions.

It is understood that an anti-trust bill is now being framed, aimed only at unreasonable combinations in restraint of trade. Possibly railroads will be excluded from its application as proposed by the Administration.

It is agreed in the House that great difficulty will be encountered in passing the Payne anti-injunction bill. Critics of this measure declare that it is merely a statutory recognition of the present practices of the courts. Its supporters declare that it will have a tremendous moral effect and that it is the only concession on this question that organized labor can hope to wring out of Congress at this time.

Republican leaders scout the idea that there has been an intention in any responsible quarter to another legislation demanded by members identified with the majority in the House. Mr. Townsend, who was advertised as the leading insurgent, was there no purpose of his part to fight the leaders. He had canvassed the situation in the House and believed that sentiment was favorable to action on the anti-injunction bill and a measure amending the anti-trust act. Mr. Townsend said:

"I have no objection to the Payne bill, and nobody else has, because all know that it does nothing more than declare and confirm the present law and practice of the courts. What I want is something that will remedy the palpable abuses of injunctions. Unfortunately I have been represented as fighting the House leaders or as fighting a certain membership of the House; but such is not the case. I am fighting for measures and not against men, and I am convinced that these bills have a strong enough support to get through the House. The Speaker feels as I do, that the manner in which the bill amending the Sherman anti-trust act has been considered by the Judiciary Committee is unfortunate, to say the least. On investigation I found that this bill had been referred to a sub-committee of three members and that the hearings have been conducted by only one member of that committee, Mr. Littlefield of Maine. He has told me that he does not favor anything before his sub-committee, because the things provided for would be unconstitutional. He told me he was going away very soon and would consider the matter on the road. With proper consideration by the full committee I have no doubt that such legislation would be favorably entertained."

The leaders have set out work for the House that is certain to excite debate and attract attention throughout the country. That Congress will be in session longer than was originally planned is generally believed, and no leader is now willing to make a prediction as to just when the lawmakers will be able to return to their homes and their fences.

WASHINGTON THE BEAUTIFUL. Spring the season to enjoy its charm. The Shoreham Metropolitan excursion, American and European plan. John T. Dwyer, Prop.

BAILEY WINS HIS FIGHT.

Incomplete Primary Returns Give Him a Fair Majority.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 2.—The primaries held throughout the State to-day to nominate four delegates at large to the Democratic national convention resulted in a victory for what is known as the Bailey ticket, which is headed by Senator J. W. Bailey. The anti-Bailey ticket was headed by Cone Johnson.

A telephone message from Chairman George Riddle of the anti-Bailey campaign committee at 10 o'clock to-night says that the returns to that hour indicate the success of the Bailey ticket by 15,000 majority. The Bailey managers place the majority at 25,000.

Travis county, in which Austin is situated, went against Mr. Bailey by 1,000 majority. Dallas county gave the anti-Bailey ticket 1,200 majority. Many of the other larger counties of the State went against him. He carried western Texas, where the stockmen are in control, almost solid. The eastern Texas counties voted against him.

Only the larger counties have been heard from, out of an estimated Democratic vote of 200,000 only 50,000 have been counted. The anti-Bailey leaders insist that if Bailey is elected his majority is so small as to be equivalent to defeat so far as his political future is concerned.

BONNER'S DAUGHTER ROBBED. Negro Works the Old Game of Entering Home to Measure Windows.

Mrs. Francis Forbes of 8 West Fifty-sixth street, who was Miss Emma J. Bonner, only daughter of the late Robert Bonner, was robbed yesterday of \$8,000 worth of jewelry and money by a negro, Charles Williams, who gained admittance to her house by saying that he had come to measure windows for new shades. Without any alarm being given the police less than five hours later recovered all of the property.

Detective John Boyle of the Headquarters staff, whose business it is to look after the pawnshops of the upper West Side, learned that Williams had in his possession several pieces of valuable jewelry, and when the man was pointed out to him Boyle placed him under arrest. When Williams got to Police Headquarters and his pockets were emptied there lay on a table a display such as seldom seen even in Mulberry street.

Williams said at once that he had taken the jewelry from the house in Fifty-sixth street. The police had in their possession a bar pin with two five carat diamonds, a pearl bracelet set with diamonds, a sword shaped pin set with diamonds and pearls, a pearl necklace consisting of eighty-four small pearls, a diamond ring, two gold breast pins set with pearls, two stickpins set with pearls, one large pearl pin, an antique gold bar with three pearls and an Etruscan gold pin and a pin with six large pink pearls. There was also \$250 in currency.

Williams said that yesterday morning while passing the Forbes house he saw a department store wagon near at hand and he decided to see if he could gain entrance to the house. He rang the bell and told the maid who answered that he had come from the store whose wagon was in front to measure the windows for shades. The maid let him in and went with him upstairs to Mrs. Forbes's room. He measured for shades, but while he was about it he took what things he saw on the bureau. Then he went away and soon he was arrested.

Francis Forbes, son of Mrs. Forbes, went to Headquarters and identified the property.

GERMANY FEARS PATENT WAR. Hears U. S. Will Compel Foreigners to Exploit Inventions Here.

BERLIN, May 2.—There is anxiety in Germany over a rumored American movement to compel the exploitation in America of patents taken out in the United States by foreigners. Already patentees in Germany, England and France are compelled to work their patents in the country of the patent. The American movement is believed here to be directed against Germany and is causing some irritation. The president of the Imperial Patent Office in Berlin is quoted as saying:

"If America decides on compulsory exploitation the German Imperialists will undoubtedly regard it as a call to industrial war. England's recent action against us in the matter of patents has made the Germans sensitive. We are convinced that America also has hostile action against Germany in view, and we feel that this is an injustice."

Germany has a total of 40,000 patents enrolled, of which about 2,000 are American. Only a nominal proportion of these patents have been exploited in Germany, yet I cannot recall a case in which the rights of un-exploited American patents have been withdrawn.

If America now enforces compulsory exploitation we must drop our passive attitude and retaliate in kind. The result would be a fierce patent war between Germany and America."

X-SCIENTISTS PEACEFUL. But Mrs. Eddy Says They Must Not Join Peace Societies.

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—Mary Baker G. Eddy has issued an edict prohibiting Christian Scientists from joining any organizations having for their object the maintenance of peace. The order takes the form of a by-law of the Church and reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the members of the mother church and of its branch churches to promote peace on earth and good will towards men, but to do this it is not necessary to form outside organizations. Members of the mother church shall not hereafter become members of peace societies, but shall promote the welfare of all mankind by demonstrating the rules of divine love."

A short time ago Mrs. Eddy issued a declaration expressing her opinion that the building of battleships was an assurance of peace. One of her most famous by-laws was that prohibiting her followers from holding membership in any social organizations except Masonic lodges.

DEWEY'S OLD PORT WINE FOR INVALIDS Will strengthen the Weak and Conquerors. H. L. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.

FIREMEN OVERCOME BY GAS

A DEPUTY CHIEF AND A BATTALION CHIEF AMONG THEM.

Gas Pipes Break in a Downtown Celler Suffer and Engine Company 7 Men Flee Severely—The Hose Breaks Only Once and Stampedes Three Horses.

A cellar fire in the hardware house of Neal & Brinker, 18 Warren street, put nearly all of the members of Engine Company 7, located in Duane street, out of commission last night. The fire caused a breakage of some of the gas pipes in the subcellar and before the men could escape half a dozen of them were overcome by the escaping gas, among them Deputy Chief Gooderson and Battalion Chief B. J. Galvin of the second battalion.

The fire was discovered by employees of Sperry & Alexander, a firm which moved into 20 Warren street yesterday. They saw the flames through the bullseye in the sidewalk. When the alarm was turned in the fire had already a good start and when Engine Company 7 arrived the cellar and subcellar were blazing like furnaces. The firemen of Engine Companies 7, 29, 12 and 32 fought the fire from the sidewalk and from the rear stairs for over an hour before it was subdued sufficiently to permit them to descend into the cellar.

The smoke rolled out so thick that they were more than once forced back from the holes cut in the sidewalk. Finally, Deputy Chief Gooderson and Battalion Chief Galvin leading the way, Engine Companies 7 and 12 descended the ladder with two lines of hose. The smoke was so stifling that the men had to work in relays, some coming to the surface for air while the others held the hose. The flames were fought back from the cellar and into the subcellar. The men of Engine 7 reached the floor of the subcellar and were forcing the fire back from the front when the gas pipes burst.

Deputy Chief Gooderson was in the lead when he felt himself going under from the effects of the gas. He backed out and noticed the lanterns of Battalion Chief Galvin and Lieut. Charles McConnell waver. "Back! Back out, men!" Gooderson yelled.

"I'm all in, Chief!" gasped McConnell, and he dropped unconscious into the water that flooded the place. Firemen Robert Burnett and Frank Conroy stooped to pick him up and both fell over his body unconscious. By this time Gooderson and Galvin were almost gone, but some of the fresh men on the stairway seized their hands and helped them to the cellar floor. They were carried to the street and revived, but both were very sick men all night.

Firemen McElroy, Reilly and Coffield of Engine 7 and Kildride of Truck 1, who were behind the men who were overcome, rushed down the stairs and dragged the three unconscious men to the cellar. From there they were carried to the street by other firemen. When they reached the street the four rescuers also collapsed. Firemen Christopher Maher and Conrad P. Frank of Engine 7 were overcome too, but managed to reach the street unassisted.

The unconscious men were placed on the sidewalk and Dr. Heacock of St. Gregory's Hospital administered oxygen to them. It was half an hour before they were revived. Burnett had to be taken to the hospital and is in a serious condition. All of the others were taken to the engine house in ambulances. The two chiefs stuck to the fire, although neither was able to stand long. The street connection of the Consolidated Gas Company was shut off, after which the men were able to work in safety.

Just after Lieut. McConnell regained consciousness he heard Deputy Chief Gooderson yell for another line of hose into the subcellar.

"I'll go. Come on, Seven," said McConnell, and he no sooner got to his feet than he toppled over in a heap on the sidewalk.

Only one line of hose burst during the fire, but that was directly under the noses of Baby Nigger and Conroy, the three horses attached to Engine 7. The water shot into the faces of the horses, causing them to whirl toward Broadway, dragging the engine, which was attached to the hydrant. They were stopped before they pulled the engine far enough to break the connection.

The fire was extinguished after two hours work with a loss of about \$2,000.

TO DENVER BY AUTO.

Roger Sullivan's Party Will Visit Mr. Bryan on the Way.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Roger C. Sullivan, national Democratic committee man from Illinois, to-day chartered an automobile "trike" to convey a number of the Illinois delegates from Chicago to the national convention in Denver next July.

The party will leave Chicago on June 27, arriving in Denver on July 7. The train will have four touring cars, each seating two passengers, and a commercial wagon, the latter to be used as a baggage coach. The trip will be made by easy stages. Receptions will be planned at different towns. The going will average about 125 to 150 miles a day.

One of the stops will be made at Lincoln, Neb., where W. J. Bryan will receive the delegates.

Tickets for the trip will be issued as in railroad traveling, and the fare will be identical with that charged by the standard roads to the delegates who travel by rail.

This will be the first time that automobiles have been used for long distance passenger service in competition with trunk line railroads.

FOR A \$30,000,000 BOND ISSUE. Public Service Corporation Will Give a Mortgage to Cover All Its Holdings.

To secure a bond issue of \$50,000,000 the counsel for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey at Newark yesterday completed all details covering the form of a mortgage which the company proposes to issue covering its entire holdings. The proposed issue is a sequel to a proposition recently turned down by the board of directors, who also comprise the governing board of the Public Service Railway Company, for a \$25,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which were to be used in the improvement of the North Jersey trolley lines owned by the latter company.

The plan does not contemplate the sale of all the authorized issue at the present time, and as a matter of fact no definite action will be taken until the plan is ratified by the Public Service stockholders. The directors represent practically all of the Public Service Corporation stock and a very large majority of the Public Service Railway Company stock.

POISONED BY A STRANGER.

Strychnine in Cake a Man Gave to a Child in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Grace Welsh, a five-year-old girl, met in the street to-day a man who offered her a piece of cake. She accepted and in St. Luke's Hospital in a critical condition from strychnine poisoning.

The child is the daughter of William Welsh of 1421 Kerbaugh street. She left home at 5:30 this evening to meet her father on his return from work. She returned alone in half an hour very sick. In the hospital she explained that she had met a man on the street whom she did not know. He patted her on the head and told her she was a nice little girl, then offered her the cake. She ate half of it and was still holding half in her hand when she ran back to her mother. The doctors found that the cake had been smeared with strychnine.

JUDGE GRAY OUT OF POLITICS.

"Positively Not" a Candidate for Presidency, He Says at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—Judge George Gray of Delaware, who came here to-day to attend the dinner of the Western Association of Princeton Clubs at the Hotel Shanley this evening, was asked point blank whether or not he is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket. He answered:

"I am not. I am not, positively."

Pressed for some additional statement Judge Gray said: "I am here to-day as a Princeton man. Furthermore I am out of politics, and I am going to stay out. I am on the bench, you know, and my duties are quite sufficient there. I have nothing more to say on the subject, but I should think that that is sufficient."

Judge Gray was accompanied to Pittsburg by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, who was also one of the honor guests at the dinner.

INKY CLOUD SWEETS HAIL.

Came Up From the West With a Wind That Rose to 48 Miles.

The inky cloud that climbed up the silver western sky just after sunset last night and stretched its head over Manhattan about 8 o'clock harbored the most active hailstorm of the spring. The storm lasted for several minutes, and in that time the wind increased from 16 to 48 miles an hour and the temperature fell from 50 degrees to 44.

There wouldn't have been any hailstorm if the wind hadn't suddenly shifted from west to northwest just about the time the main cloud arrived. To-day will be fair, but the temperature is not likely to rise.

400 FOOT ASSAY CHIMNEY

If Congress Supplies the Money for the New Assay Office.

If Congress will appropriate the necessary money it is intended to erect a new United States Assay Office next to the Sub-Treasury on Wall street to replace the old building. The proposed new structure will have the highest chimney in this part of the country. The chimney will be 400 feet high, the great altitude being for the purpose of lifting the escaping gases from the assay furnaces above the tops of other high buildings in the neighborhood. The proposed building will probably be about eleven stories high.

ON THE VERGE OF A STRIKE.

Tom Johnson's Concessions Fail to Satisfy Cleveland Street Car Men.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Mayor Johnson tonight bent every effort toward staving off a strike of the 1,850 conductors and motormen of the Municipal Traction Company. The union's authorization of a strike by a vote of 1,432 to 128 was announced this afternoon while the Mayor was conferring with A. L. Behner, national vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and a committee from the local union.

In that meeting the Mayor urged arbitration and discussed the union's complaints against the refusal of the Municipal company to recognize its contract calling for two cents an hour wage raise.

To-night an order calling out the men at midnight, and a second order, a substitute, naming 5 o'clock on Sunday morning and the executive committee members declared that one or the other would be issued should the Mayor's final proposal fail to make greater concessions than made in the afternoon meeting.

FEDERAL BUILDING OUTGROWN.

Two Departments to Move From Chicago's New \$5,500,000 Structure.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Chicago's Federal Building, which cost \$5,500,000, took twelve years to build and has been occupied only three years, already is inadequate. Two departments will have to seek other quarters next week.

The two branches of the service that will seek new locations are the naval offices, with the exception of the Hydrographic Office, and the Immigration Department, together with the Chinese inspectors.

Altogether something like 5,000 persons are working for Uncle Sam in the Federal Building.

JEWELS IN HER SLIPPER.

They're Gone Now After Trip to the Cobbler's Shop.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 2.—Jewelry worth \$600 is missing because its owner, Miss Marion G. Tallman, daughter of James H. Tallman of this city, thought that a safe place to keep it would be the toe of her dancing slipper.

When the slipper was sent to the cobbler for repairs no one thought to remove the jewels, and the next thing the police were summoned. Some of the things and brooches had been in the family for years. The police theory is that they dropped out while a messenger boy was carrying the shoe to the shoe shop on his bicycle.

A LITTLE CARD FROM CROKER.

Gill Edged, and It Is to Hang in a Frame Over a Coroner's Desk.

Coroner's Physician Philip O'Hanlon received a note yesterday written on a dainty little gilt edged card. It read like this:

GLENCARNEY, Sandford, County Dublin. MY DEAR DOCTOR: Thank you very much for your nice letter. I am sure I appreciate your good wishes and also the Good Little Coroner.

Remember me to him. Yours truly, April 21, 1908. RICHARD CROKER. Coroner Harburger the "Good Little Coroner" is having the card framed in blue and gold, and soon it will hang above his desk, with the compliments of Dr. O'Hanlon.

PARADE OF 25,000 CATHOLICS

THREE HOUR MARCH PAST THE REVIEWING CLERGY.

Windup of the Centenary of the Diocese of New York a Fine Display of Loyalty to the Church—Well Known Men in Line—Cardinal Logue in the Reviewing Stand

To testify their faith, their enthusiasm and their devotion (and perhaps, as one good Celt who didn't march but stood and watched the others said, to get fine exercises in a good cause) tens of thousands of the Roman Catholic million of this city marched up Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon from Washington Square to Fifty-seventh street, passing in review at St. Patrick's Cathedral before Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Farley and about 3,500 women, children and clergy who sat there at the reviewing stand, besides thousands of other citizens and visitors who took any available vantage ground.

With the exception of the mounted police escort and the division marshals and their staffs every one in the procession was on foot. The marchers numbered old and young, the able and the decrepit. A blind man marched with the others. Lame men and old men who struggled to keep up the front of youth were there, and so were small boys, some so small that their attempts to take the necessary long steps to keep with their comrades had been ludicrous had they not been evidence of the earnestness of these small sons of the Church.

There were between 25,000 and 30,000 people in line. The paraders were a little less than three hours passing the reviewers' stand. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, the grand marshal of the parade, made a record in civic parades in this city when he brought the head of the column to the reviewing stand, where it was due at 2 o'clock, at 2:04 o'clock.

That part of the policing of the parade was nothing but praise, but in the grand stand there were repeated murmurs of protest against the action of the mounted men in riding down those who had gathered in the side streets.

The mounted men also rode on the sidewalk to drive perfectly quiet people before them, even on Fifth avenue opposite the reviewing stand, where, in the block between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth street, there were scarcely two score persons at the time, for this block had been kept clear of crowds by the patrolmen afoot.

The scene at the grand stand was brilliant. Even up to the hour of the approach of the parade access was not difficult, owing to the careful arrangements made. Only women, with some children, and the clergy were permitted in this stand with the exception of a few newspaper reporters. The sight of the occasion was of course the procession, but there was a pleasing spectacle also for the marchers. In the grand stand were the Irish Cardinal and the Archbishop of New York and many more of the prelates and clergy here for the centenary celebration of the diocese, while the decorations of American flags and the many small paper and Irish flags and the kaleidoscopic colors of the hats and apparel of the women there seated, with the colors of the high prelate's vestments, made the front of the Cathedral a bright and agreeable spot toward which to turn eyes right.

The marchers kept up for the most part a fine appearance and a fine gait. At one time fifteen ranks of sixteen men each passed the stand in one-half minute. This rate of course could not be maintained in such a body of civilians. At another time, in a typical five-minute eight ranks passed in the first minute, twenty-five ranks had passed in two minutes; there was a long interval between the passing of the thirty-second and the thirty-third ranks, and in all forty-five ranks of sixteen men each had passed in five minutes. This would indicate the passing of something more than 3,000 men in an hour, or a total marching force of about 26,000.

There was no dearth of music for the paraders or for those along the line who watched them. About forty bands marked the time for this throng of marchers. And as they passed the reviewing stand among the airs these bands played were "Billy McGee, Magaw," the "Three Black Crows," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," the "Old Kentucky Home," Sousa's marches, "Marching Through Georgia," "O'Connell, Christian Soldiers," "Doodle," "Auld Lang Syne," the "Adeste Fideles," or, as the Protestant spectators translated, the "How Firm a Foundation," and "Afrid to Go Home in the Dark."

Before the procession arrived the Cathedral chimed playing "The Star Spangled Banner," the "Hymn to the Pope," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and other airs.